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Japan Kokai [Unexamined] Patent 50-43913/1975

Date of Publication: 21 April 1975

Patent Application 48-93556/1973
Date of Application: 20 August 1973

Patent Application (C1)

- 1. Title of Invention: Stroboscope Apparatus
- 2. Inventors: Y. Fukuda, M. Fukai
- 3. Patent Applicant: Matsushita Denki Sangyo K.K.

Specification

- 1. Title of Invention: Stroboscope Apparatus
- 2. Scope of Patent Claims

Stroboscope apparatus which is characterized in that on the inside or outside of a xenon discharge tube a fluorescent substance is arranged, and that color temperature correction of the light from the said xenon discharge tube is accomplished by the use of said fluorescent substance.

3. Detailed Description of the Invention

This invention is related to a stroboscope apparatus that has an excellent liquid [sic? (The general legibility of this document is not very good -- Translator)] color characteristic.

In a stroboscope apparatus for use in photography, in general a xenon gas discharge tube in which the color temperature is closest to that of sunlight (6000 deg K) is used. However, its spectral energy distribution has stronger blueness than light of 6000 deg K and the color temperature is also estimated to be 6500 -7000 deg K. This is due to the group of strong bright lines near 450 - 500 nm in the spectral energy distribution. Recently, use of stroboscope apparatuses producing a large quantity of light with a high guide number is growing, and in such apparatuses, in particular, the much light in the blue color region tends to be radiated. On the other hand, the color film of the diract [phonetic transliteration; this could be a misprint of 'daylight'--

Translator type which is currently in common use is color balanced to 5500 - 5800 deg K, and there is a considerable difference between the said strobe light and the color balanced light temperature of the color film. In order to reduce this difference, commonly a color temperature changing filter is attached to the flash window or the discharge tube itself is colored to such color characteristic; but such filters change easily with time and have a large influence on the spectral characteristics.

Moreover, the emission in the near-UV region in the vicinity of 300-400 nm by the xenon gas discharge is regarded as harmful to the color film, and so in the stroboscope apparatus for use in photography, this emission is deliberately absorbed by the glass of the discharge tube or the flash window glass. Thus, the visible blue color region is partially absorbed by the color correction filter and the UV region is almost totally absorbed by the sealing-in glass or by the UV filter, and so there is much waste in the use of the emission energy which is inherent in the xenon gas.

In this invention, part of the UV emission or visible blue color emission of the xenon gas discharge tube which was regarded as harmful in the past and was the object of removal is utilized in the excitation of a fluorescent substance, and by both the effects of absorption and emission by the fluorescent substance, the color correction of the xenon gas discharge tube emission is conducted.

Specifically, a fluorescent substance (e.g. Y₃Al₅O₁₂: Ce, YVO₄: Eu, etc.) [The subscript numerals in the patent copy were not clearly legible and so numerals in the translation may be incorrect -- Translator] from which the emission of yellow-red light is excited with good efficiency by the near-UV light or the blue light at 400-500 nm is selected and this is arranged at a position where the xenon discharge light of xenon hits well. By selecting the type of the fluorescent substance and the method of arranging it, the spectrum and emission intensity can be controlled and it is possible to conduct the desired correction of color temperature. As for the fluorescent substance, it is desirable that the build-up of luminescence and the decay time be as short as possible.

As for the fluorescent substance which is suitable in the

invention, various types of fluorescent substances are suitable for use with UV rays, such as fluorescent substances based on zinc sulfide (e.g. ZnS:Ag, ZnS:Cu:Al, [Zn,Cd]S:Ag, etc), fluorescent substances based on calcium sulfide (e.g. CaS:Eu, CaS:Ce, etc), and Eu activated fluorescent substances (e.g. YVO4:Eu, etc.) As for fluorescent substances for use in exciting the blue color, $Y_3Al_5O_{12}$:Ce and $Y_3(Al,Ga)_5O_{12}$:Ce are suitable.

2017:35538

For sites where the fluorescent substance can be arranged, the inside surface and the outside surface of the xenon discharge tube and the stroboscope flash window can be considered. Arranging it on the inside surface is the simplest when the UV light is used, but when UV ray transmitting glass is used in the discharge tube, it is also possible to arrange it at the outside surface of the discharge tube or at the stroboscope flash window. Regarding the specification of arranging the florescent substance, one can consider the use of a transparent membrane and a coated membrane, and in the general application the transparent membrane is suitable. When a coated membrane is arranged on the stroboscope flash window, one obtains a diffused light and this is suitable for joining [sic?] and ultra wide angle photography. Example of Application 1

The emission section of a stroboscope apparatus in which the fluorescent substance is arranged is shown in Figure 1. The emission section of this stroboscope apparatus was constructed by arranging a fluorescent membrane 2 between the xenon discharge tube 1 and the light irradiation window 3. As for the fluorescent membrane, transparent cerium activated yttriium aluminum garnet $(Y_3Al_5O_{12}:Ce)$ was formed by sputtering. The $Y_3Al_5O_{12}:Ce$ fluorescent substance has a strong excitation band in the wavelength region just near 450-500 nm and shows an emission band which has a corresponding peak at 560-580? nm, and so this is most suitable in the color correction of xenon discharge light. With this strobe apparatus, color photographing was actually conducted; a clear photograph with an overall bluish tint was obtained and improvement

was seen particularly in the reproduction of the human skin color.

Example of Application 2

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In a strobe apparatus of the same construction as in Figure 1, for the fluorescent membrane a light diffusing membrane was formed by coating a powder of a cerium activated yttrium aluminum gallium garnet $[Y_3(Al,Ga)_5O_{12}:Ce)$ fluorescent substance. By this, color correction similar to that in Example of Application 1 was accomplished, and moreover, a soft diffused light was obtained.

Example of Application 3

In the construction of Figure 1, for the xenon discharge tube 1, one which was made of quartz tube was used, and for the fluorescent membrane 2, a europium activated yttrium vanadate (YVO4:Eu) membrane was formed. By the UV light from the xenon discharge tube that was transmitted through the quartz glass, the fluorescent membrane was excited; it emitted a bright red color and color correction of the xenon discharge light was conducted. Example of Application 4

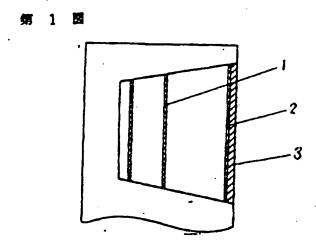
In the construction of Figure 2, fluorescent membrane 2 was formed on the inside surface of the xenon discharge tube, and for the fluorescent membrane, a cerium activated calcium sulfide (CaS:Ce) fluorescent substance was coated. By UV ray excitation, the cerium activated calcium sulfide fluorescent substance shows strong emission having peaks at 500 nm and 525 nm; these are suitable for carrying out color correction of the xenon discharge light.

As has been described above in detail, by this invention it is possible to conduct color correction of strobe light by arranging a fluorescent substance in the xenon discharge tube of the stroboscope apparatus.

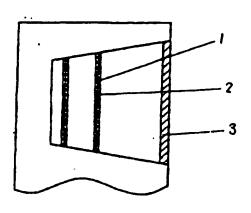
4. Detailed Description of the Figures

Figure 1 is a cross section diagram of the key part which shows an example of application of the stroboscope apparatus of this invention. Figure 2 is a cross section diagram of the key part which shows another example of application.

1 -- Xenon discharge tube; 2 -- Fluorescent membrane; 3 -Irradiation window



第 2 图



才10刊行物

19 日本国特許庁

公開特許公報

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②特願昭 118-93556

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48# 8 # 20 B

特许广長官殿 1 発明の名称

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(1251名)

特許出願人

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大阪府門實市大字門到1006译地 松下電器遊案排式会社內

Æ (5971) 弁理士 中尾 数 男

\mathrew 12.

(祖约元 双型(京(045)-2111 付开架分室)

5 添付空気の目録が

(2) ß (3) 套 Œ 状

(4) 題 恋 劉

迺 1 逦 ı 讱 1 训

STATE OF STA

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も主変技圧を行えりにとを外載とする

3、 発男 D 詳細を提男

米発別はすぐれた彼色性を有するメト

. (ecco. %) K 点 6 近いクセノンガス放電管が使用 5 れているが、分式エネルギー分布は ecopo fi す来り労いものであり、各種度も 6500 ~ 7000 なと推定なれる。 その原因は在火分気エネ このようなものは毎に背色領域の先が多く放射る

傾向がある。一方、現在一致的に识用されて とれらフィルターは、盆時気化しやすく、分 光条性口觉复 つ影祭は大き

クセノンガス放電による 300~400 m m M 近の近常外側はの発先はカラーァ 常外 領域は對入ガラネは元 ほ UV ルメードよってたとんと全部展収すれて しょ クセノンガス本米の発光エネルギーの

本舜朝は、従老有当然として拚飲すること K定

駅を食かれてきたクセノンガス放電管の架外発光 または可視労免婦光の一部を行い光体の脚形に利 用し、けい光体による数以と発光の両方の効果で クセノンガス放電管の発光の色袖匠を行うもので ある。

具体的长は、300~400mmの近常外关、あるいは400~800mmの育色光によって効率よく黄~諒色の発光が励起されるけい光体(例えば、YAMEOに:Co. TVO4: En でど)を選んで、タセノンの放電光がよくどる位置に配置すればよい。けい光体の截線、配置の仕方を選出にことによって、スペタトル中央光速度が関節でき、所属の色温度の特正を行うことが可能である。けい光体としては、発光の立上りと映画時間ができるだけ低い方が異ましい。

本発明に選したけい先体としては、紫外用として質化型的系の各段けい光体(例えば、 ZnS:Ag, ZnS:Cu:A.1。[Zn,Cd]S:Ag など)干額化コペンクム系けい光体(例えば CaS:Eu,CaS:Ca まど)。 Euff 活けい光体(例えば TVO4: En など)などが返して

プリングにより形成させた。TiAisOiziCe けい 光保は丁屋 450~600mm 附近の最長質数に強い 20回ペンドを持ちせれに対し 560~580mm モビー クとする発光ペンドを示し、キセノン放電光の 各種正には最も返している。とのストロが装置 で発展にコラー接がを行ったところ、全体に対 株のとれたステキリした写真が見られた。

夹单矢之

第1回と同じ前はロエトロが純東にかいて、 けい光照としてセリクム付着イットリウム・フ ルミニクム・ガリウム・ガーネット [Ya (AA。 G4) IQ1 z ICo] けい允保別次を放布して光弦数器 世形成るせた。とれるよって、異雑何1と同様 D 含種正型まるれ、しかもソフトを叙数光が得 6れた。

医复数甲虫

第1日の共成化Aので、タセノン放配を1として石実ガラス数のものを使用し、かい元数なとしてユーロビウム付近パナジン製イットリウ

いる。常色光励起用けい光体をしてはYiAli(Ce.Ti.(Al.Ga)をOiziCe などが減している。

けいた体を配金したストロが毎金の元光形、鮮蔥、日に示丁。 とロス)ロボ亜金の発光部は、セノン放電管 3 と光照射収出との頃にけいえる
2 を配金することにより解取される。けいえをとしてはセリウム付荷イットリウムでルミルン
ムガーネット(YiAdisOlitiCo) 透明膜をスパッ

ュ(YVO4:En) 膜を形成させた。を実ガラメ 透過したチェノン放電管からの統外光によっ けい光質は閉起されか色に明るく発光し、タ ノン放電光の色補正を行った。

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以上評額に説明したように、本品別によれば、 ストロボ製金のクセノン放電響にけい先件 を配金 することによってストロボカの色補近を行うこと ができる。

4、毎回の簡単な説明

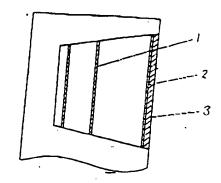
第1回に本見労ロストロメ委会の一覧市 例を示す 表部所である。

1…一クセノン放電質、2……けい光度、3…

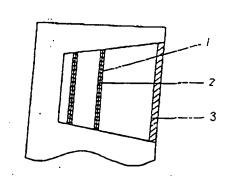
… 尽好意。

代理人の氏名 介護士 中 尾 戲 男 丹山った

श्रा १ ह्य



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